

I made a careful sketch of the outline of one, to serve as a standard of comparison. For a fortnight I could detect no certain increase, but being then absent from home for a week, I found on my return a decided growth, the scale having pushed out an irregular sinuous projection.

At the time of my closing this note for the press, the state of things is as follows. The shoots of the *Gracilaria* have attained a length of one-third to one-half of an inch: those of the *Rhodymenia jubata* are from one-half to two-thirds of an inch in length; they are very numerous, especially about the roots of the plant, where they form a dense thicket of a rich crimson colour. The shoots of the *Chondrus* are steadily increasing, but more slowly. The tiny *Ceramium* has come to an untimely end, having been eaten off, probably by some vagrant *Rissoa*. The *Corallina* I have just described. Besides these, patches of the fine dense filaments of a *Callithamnion* (perhaps *Rothii*) are appearing on some of the shells; and the tips of a specimen of *Phyllophora rubens* have the brightness of new growth; but as I have not subjected these to strict comparisons, I will not insist on them. The facts above recorded are sufficient to show that there is nothing in the nature of the *Rhodospiræ* to prevent their being cultivated in confinement, with a facility far superior to that which attends the culture of multitudes of terrestrial plants that reward the skill and perseverance of the horticulturist.

P. H. Gosse.

May 19th, 1854.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 25, 1852.—J. Gould, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHTEEN NEW SPECIES OF LAND SHELLS,
FROM THE COLLECTION OF H. CUMING, ESQ.

BY DR. L. PFEIFFER.

1. *HELIX AVUS*, Pfr. *H. testâ umbilicatâ, depressâ, solidâ, obliquè striatâ, nitidâ, pallide fulvâ; spirâ convexâ, brevi; suturâ levi; anfractibus 4 vix convexiusculis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo carinato, utrinque convexiore, fascia fusca ad suturam, pallidaque ad carinam ornato, basi pallido, circa umbilicum mediocrem, pervium subcompresso; aperturâ vix obliquâ, subtriangulari-lunari; peristomate crasso, albo, expanso et reflexo, marginibus remotis, callo crasso junctis.*

Diam. maj. 37, min. 31, alt. 18 mill.

Hab. in insulis Philippinis.

2. *HELIX EMILIANA*, Pfr. *H. testâ perforatâ, conoideo-lenti-*

culari, solidulá, supernè confertim costulatá, lineis impressis spiralibus subregulariter granulátá, opacá, lutescenti-fuscá; spirá conoideá, vertice elevato, obtusiusculo; anfractibus 6 convexiusculis, lente accrescentibus, ultimo non descendente, compressè carinato, basi convexo, radiatim striatulo, nitidulo; aperturá obliquá, angulato-lunari; peristomate simplice, recto, margine columellari ad perforationem reflexiusculo.

Diam. maj. 16, min. 15, alt. 8 mill.

Hab. in insula Ceylon.

3. *HELIX REDFIELDI*, Pfr. *H. testá umbilicatá, conoideo-globosá, tenui, irregulariter striatá et obsoletissimè decussatá, diaphandá, nitidá, fulvo-cornedá; spirá conoideá, obtusulá; anfractibus 5½ convexis, regulariter accrescentibus, ultimo inflato, non descendente; aperturá parum obliquá, lunato-rotundatá, altiore quam latá, intus margaritacedá; peristomate simplice, recto, acuto, marginibus remotis, columellari subverticali, sursum dilatato, umbilicum angustum semitegente.*

Diam. maj. 17, min. 15, alt. 14 mill.

Hab. Shang Hai, Chinæ (Mr. Fortune).

4. *HELIX NUDA*, Pfr. *H. testá vix perforatá, conoideo-depressá, tenui, radiatim striatulá, pellucidá, pallide fulvo-cornedá; spirá conoideá, acutiusculá; suturá impressá, albo-submarginatá; anfractibus 6 convexiusculis, ultimo majore, inflato, non descendente; aperturá ferè diagonali, rotundato lunari, latiore quam altá; peristomate simplice, recto, marginibus subconniventibus, dextro arcuatim antrorsum dilatato, columellari subrecedente, arcuato, supernè dilatato, reflexo.*

Diam. maj. 11, min. $9\frac{2}{3}$, alt. 7 mill.

Hab. in Himalayah (Mr. Fortune).

5. *HELIX MINERVA*, Pfr. *H. testá umbilicatá, sublenticulari, solidá, subtiliter et confertim striatá, carinatá, nitidulá, luteá, fasciis 2 nigro-castaneis supra et infra carinam ornatá; spirá brevi, convexá, obtusá; suturá lineari; anfractibus 4 sensim accrescentibus, vix convexiusculis, ultimo non descendente, basi, præsertim antice, convexo, circa umbilicum angustum, conicum, subcompresso; aperturá diagonali, rotundato-lunari, intus submargaritacedá; peristomate simplice, recto, marginibus remotis, supero antrorsum subarcuato, columellari subverticali, sursum dilatato, patente.*

Diam. maj. 25, min. $22\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 12 mill.

Hab. in insulâ Celebes?

6. *HELIX REHBEINI*, Pfr. *H. testá imperforatá, globosá, solidá, minutissimè striatulá, sub epidermide non nitente, virenti-luteá albá, plerumque fasciis saturatè castaneis pluribus latis cinctá; spirá conoideo-semiglobosá, obtusulá; anfractibus $4\frac{1}{2}$ modicè convexis, rapidè crescentibus, ultimo rotundato, anticè breviter descendente, circa columellam vix declivem, latam, albam, subexcavatam nigricante; aperturá diagonali, lunato-rotundatá.*

intus albidâ; peristomate albo, expanso-reflexiusculo, intus subincrassato.

Diam. maj. 27, min. 23, alt. 20 mill.

Hab. in insulis Philippinis.

7. *HELIX EVA*, Pfr. *H. testâ imperforatâ, trochiformi, solidâ, subtiliter et confertim striatâ, vix nitidulâ, carnêd, sursum fasciâ fusco-violacêd ornatâ vel omnino fusculâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; suturâ impressâ; anfractibus 5 vix convexis, ultimo non descendente, acutè carinato, basi convexiusculo, medio impresso; aperturâ perobliquâ, lunato-rhombêd; peristomate fusco-limbato, marginibus subparallelis, supero expansiusculo, basali arcuato, medio angulum obsoletum formante, incrassato, breviter reflexo.*

Diam. maj. 14, min. 12, alt. 9 mill.

Hab. in insulis Novis Hebridibus.

8. *HELIX ISODON*, Pfr. *H. testâ angustè umbilicatâ, conoideo-lenticulari, solidâ, undique minutè granulatâ, castaneo-fuscâ; spirâ latè conoideâ, obtusulâ; anfractibus 5 vix convexiusculis, lentè accrescentibus, ultimo carinato, anticè perdeflexo, strangulato et scrobiculato, basi convexo; aperturâ ferè horizontali, auriformi; peristomate fusculo, subincrassato, reflexo, marginibus callo alte elevato flexuoso, medio laminam linguæformem emittente junctis, dextro valdè curvato, bidentato, basali declivi, unidentato, dentibus subæqualibus, validis.*

Diam. maj. 19, min. $17\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $10\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Hab. in Columbiâ occidentali.

9. *BULIMUS JANUS*, Pfr. *B. testâ imperforatâ, dextrorsâ vel sinistrorsâ, subfusiformi-oblongâ, solidâ, vix nitidulâ, luted-fasciis 3 extus opace viridibus, intus nitide atro-castaneis, peristoma non attingentibus, basali latissimâ, varicibusque castaneis sparsis ornatâ; spirâ conicâ, acutiusculâ; anfractibus 6-7 convexiusculis, ultimo $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinis subæquante, basi attenuato; columellâ verticali, strictâ; aperturâ obliquâ, semi-ovali, basi subangulatâ; peristomate subincrassato, breviter reflexo, albo, marginibus callo nigro-castaneo junctis.*

Long. 47, diam. 20 mill.

Hab. in Novis Hebridibus.

10. *BULIMUS FULIGINEUS*, Pfr. *B. testâ imperforatâ, oblongâ, solidâ, longitudinaliter striatâ et concentricè irregulariter subsulcatâ, fuliginêd; spirâ convexo-conicâ, obtusulâ; suturâ profundâ, pallidâ; anfractibus 5 modicè convexis, rapidè accrescentibus, ultimo $\frac{3}{5}$ longitudinis æquante, basi attenuato; columellâ carnêd, subtortâ, basi subtruncatâ; aperturâ vix obliquâ, elongato-auriformi, intus lividâ; peristomate undique expansiusculo, margine dextro medio impresso, intus subdentato.*

Long. 38, diam. 16 mill.

Hab. in Novis Hebridibus.

11. *BULIMUS BLANDI*, Pfr. *B. testâ perviè et angustè umbilicatâ, turrîtâ, tenuiusculâ, obliquè confertim filoso-striatâ, opacâ,*

calcareâ; spirâ elongatâ, infra apicem latum, obtusum attenuatâ; suturâ vix impressâ; anfractibus 17 planis, ultimo subangulato, $\frac{1}{7}$ longitudinis subæquante; aperturâ vix obliquâ, subtetragonâ; peristomate simplice, recto, margine columellari supernè reflexiusculo.

Long. 22, diam. 7 mill.

Hab. Baranguilla in Andibus Columbianis (Bland).

12. PARTULA GLUTINOSA, Pfr. *P. testâ subumblicatâ, subpyramidatâ, solidâ, lævigatâ (sub lente vix decussatulâ), epidermide fulvâ, nitidâ, quasi glutinosâ obductâ; spirâ elevato-conicâ, apice acutâ; suturâ lævi; anfractibus 5, superis planis, ultimo spiram subæquante, convexiore, basi quasi saccato; columellâ leviter arcuatâ, supernè vix plicatâ; aperturâ ferè verticali, oblongâ, obliquè protractâ; peristomate lato, intus calloso, violaceo-fusco limbo, marginibus subparallelis.*

Long. 19, diam. 10 mill.

Hab. — ?

13. PARTULA DENTIFERA, Pfr. *P. testâ subumblicatâ, ovato-conicâ, solidâ, sublævigatâ, parum nitidâ, pallide stramineâ; spirâ conicâ, apice acutiusculâ; suturâ marginatâ; anfractibus $5\frac{1}{2}$, summis planis, penultimo convexiore, ultimo spirâ brevior, convexo, anticè medio impresso; columellâ subverticali, vix plicatâ; aperturâ vix obliquâ, angustâ, obversè auriformi; peristomate valdè incrassato, albo, patente, marginibus subparallelis, dextro supernè valdè curvato, medio tuberculum acutum, dentiforme gerente.*

Long. $21\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 10 mill.

Hab. — ?

14. ACHATINA IOSTOMA, Pfr. *A. testâ fusiformi-ovatâ, tenui, undique æqualiter granulatâ, parum nitidâ, fulvâ, strigis obscuris, latis, subangulatis, castaneis ornatâ; spirâ conicâ, supernè attenuatâ, pallidâ, apice obtusâ; suturâ subcrenatâ; anfractibus $7\frac{1}{2}$ vix convexiusculis, ultimo spiram paulò superante, basi subattenuato; columellâ leviter tortâ, basi obliquè et breviter truncatâ; aperturâ verticali, angustè semiovali, intus pallide lilacinâ, nitidâ; peristomate simplice, margine dextro regulariter arcuato.*

Long. 128, diam. 56 mill.

Hab. Fernando Po (Fraser).

15. ACHATINA GLUTINOSA, Pfr. *A. testâ ovato-conicâ, tenuiusculâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, subunicolore fulvâ; spirâ conicâ, sursum attenuatâ, apice obtusiusculâ; anfractibus $7\frac{1}{2}$, mediis lineis spiralibus subdecussatis, ad suturam submarginatam profundè striatis, ultimo spiram paulò superante, sublævigato, glutinoso-nitente; columellâ plicato-tortâ, basi abruptè truncatâ; aperturâ obliquâ, ferè ovali, intus lilacâ, margaritacâ; peristomate simplice, fusco-limbato, margine basali arcuato.*

Long. 98, diam. 45 mill.

Hab. in Africâ occidentali (Fraser).

16. *ACHATINA DESHAYESI*, Pfr. *A. testâ turrito-ovatâ, tenuiusculâ, sublævigatâ, nitidâ, corneo-fuscâ; spirâ elongatâ, convexâ, apice obtusulâ; suturâ simplice, subprofundâ; anfractibus 7 convexis, ultimo $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinis subæquante, basi rotundato; columellâ subtortâ, latè et obliquè truncatâ; aperturâ vix obliquâ, rhombæo-semiovali; peristomate simplice, obtuso, margine dextro subrepando.*

Long. 11, diam. 5 mill.

Hab. in insulâ Ceylon.

17. *ACHATINA CEREÆ*, Pfr. *A. testâ oblongo-turritâ, tenui, subtiliter et regulariter striatâ, nitidâ, pellucidâ, pallide cereâ; spirâ rectilinearî, apice obtusâ; suturâ mediocri, minutè crenulatâ; anfractibus 8 vix convexis, ultimo $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis vix superante, infra medium subangulato; columellâ curvatâ, abruptè truncatâ; aperturâ obliquâ, oblongâ; peristomate simplice, recto, margine dextro leviter arcuato.*

Long. 14, diam. $4\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Hab. Fernando Po (*Fraser*).

18. *HELICINA SUBLÆVIGATA*, Pfr. *H. testâ conoideo-depressâ, solidulâ, sublævigatâ, nitidulâ, unicolore rubellâ vel albâ, subtus violaceo zonatâ; spirâ breviter conoideâ, vertice obtusulo; anfractibus 5 vix convexiusculis, ultimo latiore, peripheriâ obsoletè angulato; aperturâ diagonali, subsemiovali; columellâ brevi, simplice, callum crassiusculum, circumscriptum retrorsum emittente; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali ferè rectilinèari, ad columellam subdentato. Operculum tenue, corneum.*

Diam. maj. 8, min. $6\frac{1}{2}$ alt. 5 mill.

Hab. in Novis Hebridibus.

NOTES ON THE *DIDUNCULUS*, A SPECIES OF PIGEON SUPPOSED TO BE PECULIAR TO THE NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS. BY LIEUT. THE HON. F. WALPOLE, R.N. COMMUNICATED BY J. H. GURNEY, ESQ., F.Z.S.

May 25.

Lieut. Walpole always saw this bird (when in its natural state) either perching on trees or flying about them,—feeding by day and roosting by night among the branches. He never saw them on the ground, though he has seen places where they appeared to have been scratching, either for roots or for other food. The crops of the specimens which he examined were, however, generally filled with green berries, which grew in clusters on a species of ash. The number of specimens so examined was considerable, as the birds formed Lieut. Walpole's principal food while on these islands. He found the flesh most excellent, though in colour darker even that of the English wood-pigeon. The flight of the *Didunculus* is mostly limited to a transit from wood to wood, as they rarely attempt to pass from one island to another,—the distance between the islands varying from ten to eighty nautical miles.

Though their flight appears to be inferior to that of most pigeons, it is of the same swooping and continuous character.

They retire late to roost, but are not nocturnal.

They are generally seen either in pairs or in small flocks. The largest flock seen by Lieut. Walpole consisted of nine.

In the breeding season they pair and retire to the interior of the islands, where they nest amongst the rocks.

Lieut. Walpole does not know the colour or number of the eggs, but states that the young are naked and helpless.

The male bird is superior to the female in size, colour, and carriage, but does not attain his full plumage until the second year.

The natives of the Samoan Islands are fond of keeping the *Didunculi* tame as pets, either taking them from the nest, or, when older, with bird-lime.

They attach the bird by a long string fastened round one leg to a stick about two feet in length, with a fork at the end, which is stuck generally in the wall inside the hut, but sometimes in the ground outside.

The natives, when they walk, often carry with them these sticks with the birds attached, and train the birds to leave the stick occasionally and hover above it till it is again presented for the bird to perch on,—the line by which it is attached being long enough to admit of this operation.

July 27, 1852.—G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., in the Chair.

NOTE ON THE INDIAN WEAVER-BIRD (*PLOCEUS PHILIPPENSIS*).

BY LIEUT. BURGESS.

The dimensions of the male are as follows:—Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from the carpal joint to the end of the longest quill-feather, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Irides dark brown; beak bluish black; base of the lower mandible dull yellow on the underside; legs, feet and claws pale flesh-coloured brown.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; from the carpal joint to the end of the longest quill-feather, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Beak yellowish horn colour; base of both mandibles, especially that of the lower, dull brownish orange; legs, feet and claws as in the male.

These pretty little birds are sociable in their habits, building several nests on the same tree. The nests are of beautiful construction, shaped like a ball, with a long pendent tube. They are generally formed of a species of strong wiry grass, but in places where the date-palm grows, they are made with fine fibres, split by these little architects out of the small spiked side-leaflets of the branches. Both male and female work, though the male appears to prefer looking on and squabbling with his neighbours to building. When a blade of grass or fibre has been brought to the nest, considerable time is required to work it into the growing fabric, the builder weaving both on the outside and inside. The entrance tube is a most beautiful piece of workmanship, and in many nests is nearly a foot long. When these birds commence building, they almost invariably fix upon a

thorny tree, or one growing over a stream or old well. In places where date trees are growing on the banks of a stream they appear to prefer them, but I do not recollect having seen nests away from water. Having selected their situation, they begin by weaving a stem of grass or fibre of date leaf, attaching to it a ring of the same materials; on one side of this ring is worked the body of the nest, on the other the entrance tube. A very slender drooping bough is generally selected; the upper portion of the ball of the nest, as it is being worked, is strengthened with lumps of mud.

In one or two instances I have seen an upper room over the nest, between it and the bough. This appears to be the abode of the male. On one occasion, when watching a colony of these birds building, I observed a nest with an upper story, in which the male was lazily sitting whilst the female was working at the room below; and the natives who assisted me in getting some of the nests assured me that the upper is the male's abode. The upper room is made by widening the stem of the nest, and adding a penthouse to it. When the nest is finished, which takes place about the middle of August (the height of the monsoon), the eggs, six or eight in number and of a pure white, are laid. During the breeding season the male employs himself alternately in helping his mate and fighting with all others of his kind that approach his nest. His song, often repeated, is simple and very sweet.

It is a very curious fact, that out of some fifty nests not more than one or two have the upper room attached. If this penthouse is put up to keep off the monsoon rains, why should so few males have them?

The claws of these birds are remarkably long, enabling them to hang securely to their nests when building them. Their food consists of seeds. In the month of April I shot two or three in the hedge round a stackyard. They were males, in the same plumage as the adult female. The adult male loses, I believe, his bright golden plumage after the breeding season.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SHELLS, FROM THE CUMINGIAN
COLLECTION. BY ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S. ETC.

1. MYOCHAMA STUTCHBURYI, A. Adams. *M. testa inæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, rosea; valva dextra affixa, sinistra convexiuscula, apice acuto, antice recurvo, longitudinaliter costata, transverse oblique plicata; costis squamulato-nodosis; latere antico rotundato, postico oblique truncato.*

Hab. Australia.

This species, named in honour of the founder of the genus, differs from the type *M. anomioïdes* in being longitudinally ribbed radiately from the apex, and in the apex of the umbones being sharp, produced, and flattened.

2. MYOCHAMA KEPPELLIANA, A. Adams. *M. testa inæquivalvi, æquilaterali, carnea; valva dextra affixa, sinistra convexa, apice producto, acuto, inflexo, longitudinaliter radiatim*
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 2. Vol. xiii. 32

costata; costis nonnullis dichotomis, squamulis rotundatis, arcuatis, confertis, ornatis; latere postico oblique truncato, antico rotundato.

Hab. Bass's Straits, deep water.

This species, found by the Hon. Captain Keppell, differs from the type in the ribs radiating regularly from the apex and not being nodosely wrinkled, but furnished with regular rounded arcuated scaly tubercles.

3. *CRASSATELLA OBESA*, A. Adams. *C. testa æqualvi, inæquilaterali, crassa, gibbosa, epidermide rufo-fusca sericea obtecta, transverse valde plicata, plicis prominentibus, ad marginem ventralem evanidis; lunula impressa lanceolata; latere postico subproducto, angulato, margine truncato; latere antico gibboso, (margine rotundato).*

Hab. New Zealand, deep water (*Mr. Strange*).

This species somewhat resembles *C. lapidea*, Reeve, but it is not rayed, nor beaked so strongly posteriorly, and the valves are much more gibbous and very strongly transversely plicate.

4. *CRASSATELLA CUMINGII*, A. Adams. *C. testa æqualvi, inæquilaterali, subtrigonal, epidermide fusca radiatim striata obtecta, transverse concentricè valde plicata, plicis crassis, elevatis, ad marginem ventralem evanidis; latere antico rotundato, postico subrostrato, margine oblique truncato.*

Hab. Moreton Bay, East Australia, deep water (*Mr. Strange*).

This large species is near *C. pulchra*, Reeve, but differs in being more gibbose, less beaked posteriorly, in the plicæ being stronger, and in wanting the coloured rays.

5. *ASPERGILLUM STRANGEI*, A. Adams. *A. testa æqualvi, subæquilateral, alba, transversim sulcosa, umbonibus prominulis; tubo inferne clauso, disco terminali basi adhærente, ad latera expansiusculo, margine tubulis minimis ornato, postice subcarinato, producto, tubulis curtis instructo; superne elongato, tortuoso, carinis obtusis quatuor longitudinalibus, ornato, margine simplice recto.*

Hab. Seas of Australia (*Mr. Strange*).

Two specimens of this curious form were collected, one attached to a stone, and the other to the valve of a *Mytilus*. They were found at Sydney, in shoal water. The fact of the tube being nothing more than the valves greatly expanded and modified, is well shown in one of the specimens.

6. *TRIGONIA STRANGEI*, A. Adams. *T. testa æqualvi, inæquilateral, subtrigona, fusca, longitudinaliter valde costata; costis antice confertis, postice magis distantibus, squamis nodiformibus, transversis, imbricatis, confertis, ornatis; interstitiis transverse crebre striatis; latere antico rotundato, postico oblique subtruncato.*

Hab. Sydney, deep water (*Mr. Strange*).

This species is larger than *T. margaritacea*, and somewhat re-

sembles in the style of sculpture *T. uniophora*, Gray. The form of the scales on the ribs at once distinguishes it, however; the shape of the shell, especially the outline of the hind slope, is also very different.

7. CHITON INSCULPTUS, A. Adams. *C. testa oblonga, valde elevata, valvis terminalibus cæterarumque areis lateralibus radiatim costatis, costis granatis, granis transversis, subconfertis, ad marginem obsolete; umbonibus carinatis; valva terminali antice umbonata; areis centralibus longitudinaliter valde liratis; liris obsolete rugoso-granulatis. Coccineus, areis centralibus lineis nigro-fuscis duabus ornatis; ligamento luteo-fusco fuscoque articulado squamulato, squamulis lævis, nitidis, convexis.*

Hab. New Zealand, on dead shells, deep water (*Mr. Strange*).

A beautifully sculptured species of a red colour, with two dark parallel lines down the centre of the valves.

8. CHITON MURICATUS, A. Adams. *C. testa oblonga, in medio valde elevata, nigro-fusco alboque variegata, valvis terminalibus cæterarumque areis lateralibus radiatim costatis; costis granis elevatis acutis ornatis; valva terminali in medio umbonata; areis centralibus longitudinaliter valde liratis, umbonibus lævibus, elevatis, subproductis; ligamento squamulato; squamulis mucronatis, imbricatis, apicibus suberectis.*

Hab. Sydney, under stones, low water (*Mr. Strange*).

This species is remarkable for the somewhat triangular imbricate scales of the ligament ending in sharp pointed mucrones; the ligament is tessellated with pale fuscous and dark brown; the ribs on the lateral areas are four, muricated with sharp granules.

9. CHITON VERSICOLOR, A. Adams. *C. testa oblongo-ovali, elevatiuscula, rufo, albo, fuscoque varie picta; valvis obtusis, in medio longitudinaliter sulcosis, umbonibus acutis subrostratis, apicibus deflexis; valva terminali in medio umbonata; ligamento tenuiter granoso-coriaceo rufo-fusco, maculis albis quinque ornato.*

Hab. Sydney, under stones, low water (*Mr. Strange*).

A prettily variegated species, with the scales on the ligament minute, imbedded and not imbricate, and the entire upper surface of the valves delicately shagreened.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 2, 1854.—Professor Graham, V.P., in the Chair.

1. "On the Growth of Land Shells." By E. J. Lowe, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.A.S. &c.

Perhaps the following observations on the growth of land shells may contain sufficient information to prove interesting to the Royal Society. Before describing them, however, a few introductory remarks will be necessary. Every individual experimented upon has